UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21640
25 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and demanding their full and immediate implementation,

Having decided in resolution 661 (1990) to impose economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to bring an end to the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq which imperils the existence of a Member State and to restore the legitimate authority, and the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait which requires the speedy implementation of the above resolutions,

Deploring the loss of innocent life stemming from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and determined to prevent further such losses,

Gravely alarmed that Iraq continues to refuse to comply with resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990) and 664 (1990) and in particular at the conduct of the Government of Iraq in using Iraqi flag vessels to export oil,

1. Calls upon those Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such measures commensurate to the specific circumstances as may be necessary under the authority of the Security Council to halt all inward and outward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations and to ensure strict implementation of the provisions related to such shipping laid down in resolution 661 (1990);

2. Invites Member States accordingly to co-operate as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) with maximum use of political and diplomatic measures, in accordance with paragraph 1 above;

best copy available

3. Requests all States to provide in accordance with the Charter such assistance as may be required by the States referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution;

4. Further requests the States concerned to co-ordinate their actions in pursuit of the above paragraphs of this resolution using as appropriate mechanisms of the Military Staff Committee and after consultation with the Secretary-General to submit reports to the Security Council and its Committee established under resolution 661 (1990) to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of this resolution;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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S/21641
25 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 661 (1990)

1. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 661 (1990), adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting, on 6 August 1990, the Secretary-General submitted an interim report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution on 15 August 1990 (S/21536 and Corr.1).

2. It will be recalled that by a telegram dated 6 August 1990, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 661 (1990) to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all States 1/ and that in a note dated 8 August 1990 addressed to Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all States, the Secretary-General drew attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of the resolution. In the light of his reporting responsibility under paragraph 10 of the resolution, the Secretary-General indicated that he would appreciate receiving as early as possible, but no later than 24 August 1990, information on the measures taken by Governments in accordance with the provisions of the resolution (S/21536 and Corr.1, paras. 2 and 3).

3. Since the issuance of the Secretary-General's interim report on 15 August 1990 (S/21536 and Corr.1), as of 24 August 1990, 61 additional replies were received from 56 States, which are listed in alphabetical order in the annex to the present report, with an indication of the symbols of the documents in which the texts are reproduced in full. Taking into account the additional replies reflected in the present report, a total of 100 replies have been received to date from 88 States.

4. It is the intention of the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 661 (1990), to address a further request for information on the measures taken by Governments in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to those States that have not yet responded.

Notes

1/ In accordance with the established practice of the Secretariat, the term "all States" refers to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Annex

List of States that have replied to the note dated 8 August 1990 from the Secretary-General

	Symbol of the document in which the text of the reply is reproduced
Austria	S/21593
Bahrain	S/21575
Belgium	S/21583
Bolivia	S/21550
Bulgaria	S/21573 and S/21576
Burundi	S/21633
China	S/21594
Colombia	S/21570
Costa Rica	S/21521
Cuba	S/21580 and S/21626
Cyprus	S/21542
Czechoslovakia	S/21598
Denmark	S/21604
Dominican Republic	S/21600
Egypt	S/21629
Ethiopia	S/21584
Greece	S/21613
Guatemala	S/21533
Iceland	S/21549
India	S/21602
Indonesia	S/21578
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	S/21557
Ireland	S/21609
Israel	S/21552
Italy	S/21551 and S/21612*

* On behalf of the States members of the European Community.

READEX FICHE

	Symbol of the document in which the text of the reply is reproduced
Jordan	S/21614
Lebanon	S/21588
Lesotho	S/21587
Luxembourg	S/21543
Mali	S/21622
Malta	S/21601 and S/21628
Mexico	S/21605
Myanmar	S/21597
Netherlands	S/21611
New Zealand	S/21538 and S/21547
Oman	S/21567
Paraguay	S/21579
Peru	S/21623
Philippines	S/21630
Poland	S/21607
Portugal	S/21632
Qatar	S/21582
Republic of Korea	S/21617
Saudi Arabia	S/21596
Senegal	S/21624
Singapore	S/21619
South Africa	S/21610
Sri Lanka	S/21627
Switzerland	S/21585
Syrian Arab Republic	S/21595
Turkey	S/21577
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	S/21599
United Arab Emirates	S/21581
Uruguay	S/21606
Yemen	S/21615
Yugoslavia	S/21618

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21642
27 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In connection with my intervention with you of 20 August 1990 and with reference to Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to draw your attention to the reply of the Yugoslav Government to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90/1 of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990), contained in the note of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General of 23 August 1990.

The reply of the Yugoslav Government, dealing with the measures that Yugoslavia has undertaken to carry out a full and strict implementation of the said resolution, also specifies in its third part the difficult consequences that compliance with that resolution will have for the Yugoslav economy.

I would appreciate it very much if you could circulate the present letter to the members of the Security Council and have it considered in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

Enclosed herewith is the text of the reply of the Yugoslav Government sent to the Secretary-General on 23 August 1990. 1/

(Signed) Dragoslav PEJIĆ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Yugoslavia
to the United Nations

1/ See document S/21618.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21643
27 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to my letter dated 13 August 1990 (S/21507), which enclosed the reply of the Romanian Government to your Note SCPC/7/90/1 of 8 August 1990, dealing with the concrete measures that Romania has undertaken for the full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

In connection with that letter, I enclose herewith the text of a memorandum of the Romanian Government on the economic and financial impact on Romania, as consequence of restrictions on its economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait.

I would be grateful if in your forthcoming report on the implementation of resolution 661, you draw the attention of the Security Council to the problems confronting Romania as a result of the sanctions decided against Iraq as well as the possibilities for rendering assistance to my country by the world Organization and its Members.

The stand of our country is that a possible assistance could include aid in securing alternative oil supplies as well as an appeal on behalf of the Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and on your own behalf to the international monetary and financial organizations, to the special United Nations agencies, and to potential creditors to render any possible support for alleviating the serious economic difficulties of Romania.

I would appreciate it very much if you circulated the present letter and the attached document to the members of the Security Council and had them considered in accordance with Article 50 of the United Nations Charter.

(Signed) Aurel-Dragoş MUNTEANU
Ambassador

Annex

A memorandum on the economic and financial impact on Romania resulting from the imposition of restrictions on its economic relations with Iraq and Kuwait

1. The Government of Romania declared from the very beginning its resolve to fully comply with and implement the provisions of resolution 661 adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990 to impose economic sanctions on Iraq, and in this respect, it has taken all appropriate steps.

By its decision from 10 August 1990, the Romanian Government decided that all persons and bodies, both Romanian and foreign, which are doing business or are engaged in financial activities on the Romanian territory shall comply with the provisions of resolution 661.

Doing so Romania is mindful of the necessity that all States should refrain from the use of force against an independent and sovereign State and should observe the provisions of the United Nations Charter and of the unanimously accepted principles of international law.

In spite of the fact that the economic sanctions lead to serious material damages to the Romanian economy, the Romanian Government considers that it is a duty of all States to take action in the spirit of international solidarity, by observing the resolution taken by the Security Council and implementing the decided sanctions.

At the same time, the Romanian Government considers that by the same solidarity Romania, which has suffered and is still suffering direct economic and financial consequences resulting from the application of sanctions, has the legitimate right to request from the international community adequate compensations in order to cover the inflicted losses.

2. As a result of carrying out of measures taken by the Security Council against Iraq, Romania finds itself confronted with special economic problems and difficulties. They are generated by the disturbance of the commercial exchanges, namely the disruption of the oil supply, non-fulfilment of trade contracts, including the import of consumer goods and the impossibility to carry out co-operation activities in order to fulfil economic projects in Iraq.

a. Romania and Iraq agreed on 1 February 1990 upon a Governmental Financial Agreement regarding the payment of Iraq's debts to Romania amounting to $US 1.7 billion and the rescheduling of 1988-1990 due debts. According to this Agreement, Iraq undertook to pay a part of its debt by supplying oil and other goods. As per the last offer, August-September 1990, Romania should have received oil from Iraq in the amount of $US 300 million, at the price of $US 17.5/barrel (OPEC price before 20 July 1990).

The ban imposed on imports from Iraq has a double damaging effect on Romania:

- it hinders the payment of the Iraqi debt and puts into question its reimbursement;

- the Romanian petrochemical industry will suffer a heavy oil deficit and it will be obliged to make a 25 per cent reduction of its monthly processing capacity. Already, one of the Romanian refineries, located in Brazi, with a monthly processing capacity of 290,000 tons has been stopped and the petrochemical complex, located in Midia, reduced its processing capacity from 440,000 tons to 180,000 tons, while the production of the other refineries has been cut by 500,000 tons.

b. Import - Export: on the account of its debts, Iraq had to deliver goods in amount of $US 35 million (aluminium fluoride, medicines, foodstuffs and consumer goods) up to the end of this year. Out of this, goods amounting to $US 27 million have not yet been delivered.

At the same time a $US 8.8 million counterpurchase contract for the import of sulphur has been stopped.

Romanian and Iraqi companies have signed contracts in the approximate amount of $US 100 million. Only $US 25.1 million have been delivered up to now. These contracts cover Romanian exports of fabrics, construction materials, chemicals, metallurgical products, electrotechnical equipment, machine tools and textile machineries.

c. Engineering projects and technical assistance (economic co-operation):

- ARCIF, Romanian company carries out land planning projects in the amount of $US 369 million, on a surface of 37.4 thousand hectares in the HALILA-KIFL area. Subsequently to the economic sanctions the activity will be stopped, leading to losses of $US 132.5 million. Should the sanctions be lifted the cost for ARCIF to renew the project would go up to $US 155.1 million, an amount which turns to losses for the Romanian State budget;

- UZINEXPORT, Romanian foreign trade company handed over two turn-key cement plants in Iraq. As a result of the sanctions, the due amount of $US 120 million - the balance to the total cost - will also turn into losses;

- ROMPETROL-GEOMIN, Romanian foreign trade company carries out oil drilling projects. The value of the activities which have been stopped amounts to $US 4 million to be added to the $US 25 million representing the value of equipment left in the field without any recovering possibilities, will also turn to losses for the Romanian State budget;

- ROMELECTRO, Romanian foreign trade company carries out projects for high voltage networks. The value of the stopped activities is of $US 5 million. This is compounded by the losses of $US 5.9 million resulting from the forfeiting of bank guarantees. In addition to that, the value of $US 9 million, representing

machinery and equipment left in the field is another loss to the Romanian State budget;

- ROMCONSULT, Romanian foreign trade company which provides technical assistance, will not be able to carry out contracts of $US 1 million.

- As a result of economic sanctions, negotiations for new export contracts and engineering projects in Iraq amounting to $US 500 million have been suspended.

d. The effect of sanctions imposed on economic and trade relations with Kuwait will lead to losses for Romania amounting to $US 9.3 million up to 31 December 1990.

3. According to current preliminary estimations, the total damage which Romania has to suffer subsequently to the sanctions imposed by resolution 661 amounts to approximately $US 1.2 billion.

In addition to that, the imposed sanctions have the effect of blocking the payment of Iraqi debts towards Romania representing the amount of $US 1.7 billion.

The above-mentioned estimates do not take into account other damages resulting from the implementation of sanctions for Romania's trade relations with other States, or social effects at domestic level.

It is obvious that the hardship inflicted on the Romanian economy, following measures and steps of unexpected suspensions of trade relations and co-operation with Iraq, adds a new element posing a supplementary burden on the already precarious Romanian economy. Romania has to face now even more difficulties in its efforts to restructure and redress the economy, to improve the supply of foodstuffs and consumer goods to the population.

The Romanian Government firmly believes that the Security Council will carefully consider the heavy economic consequences for Romania, following measures in complying with the sanctions imposed on Iraq and will formulate appropriate recommendations to compensate all material losses.

The Romanian Government takes this opportunity to reiterate its determination to observe strictly and implement further on the provisions of resolution 661 of the Security Council, irrespective of the serious economic difficulties and problems with which it is confronted, and actively contribute to solve the current crisis in the Gulf.

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Security Council

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S/21644
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September. I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. TREIKI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 August 1990 from the Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to my letter to you of 15 August 1990, which was circulated in document S/21529, I should like to express my gratitude to the members of the Security Council for their positive response to our call for a re-examination of the acts of aggression taking place in the Arabian Gulf region. That call was contained in our aforementioned letter, in which attention was called to the fact that the unilateral dispositions made by the United States of America and its allies represent a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a threat to international peace and security since they are not endowed with any international legitimacy.

I should further like to thank the members of the Council for the diligence shown by them in the course of the consultations and deliberations which culminated in the meeting held by the Council on 25 August 1990 and which was convened in deference to the Charter of the United Nations and in order to maintain that peace which is of concern to us all. There can be no doubt that it was a serious attempt to respect legitimacy and to place the measures adopted in their proper legal framework under the auspices of the Council.

I nevertheless express my disappointment that Council resolution 665 (1990) does not reflect the spirit of the Charter but only endorses a fait accompli that was imposed by force and which clearly trifles with international legitimacy. This is the most serious aspect of the matter, since it is a contrived resolution that was adopted under pressure exerted by the United States on the Organization.

Articles 41, 42 and 43 of Chapter VII of the Charter are explicit in laying down the action the Security Council may take, such as the determination of which States will participate in the forces, of the type of forces and of the appointment of their command as well as their subordination to the command and supervision of the Security Council.

Accordingly, I continue to stress the need for the issuance of a new draft resolution clarifying present resolution 665 which should include the numbers of forces required, the States participating in their composition and the organization of their command. If this procedure is not adopted, the forces located in the Gulf will have the appearance of colonialist forces engaged in aggressive action. Resolution 665 will, in this event, mean nothing more than the imposition of a fait accompli.

In conclusion, I should like to stress that Libya is anxious that the Charter of the United Nations and international legitimacy should be respected and followed; it cannot accept any measure that is incompatible with international legitimacy and the Charter of the United Nations.

(Signed) Colonel Muammar QADDAFI
Leader of the Great Revolution
of 1 September

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GENERAL

S/21645
27 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions received from my Government, and referring to your Note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan is observing fully United Nations Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990 on sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait. It should be further noted that at present, the Republic of Afghanistan has no economic or trade relations with Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noor Ahmad NOOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

90-20639 1905j (E)

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GENERAL

S/21646
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), adopted by the Council at its meeting on 6 August 1990.

In that regard, the Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic will comply with the provisions of the aforementioned resolution and will take all the measures necessary to ensure its full implementation.

90-20645 1773f (E)

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GENERAL

S/21647
27 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEPAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his Note Verbale No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 has the honour to inform, under instructions from His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the following:

1. In keeping with Nepal's faith in the United Nations, His Majesty's Government will honour and abide by the decision of the Security Council contained in resolution 661 (1990).

2. Accordingly, all public and private business undertakings have been instructed to observe the sanctions imposed by the Security Council and a strict implementation will be closely monitored.

90-20619 1904j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21648
27 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THAILAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's Note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, requesting information on the measures taken by the Royal Thai Government in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of the Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to inform the latter that Thailand fully supports Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

At this stage, specific measures to implement the provisions of the said resolution are under the consideration of the Royal Thai Government. A cabinet decision on this matter is expected to be made on 28 August 1990. The Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations shall convey further developments to the Office of the Secretary-General in due course.

90-20625 1772f (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21649
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNISIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him herewith the text of a letter dated 24 August 1990 from His Excellency Mr. Ismail Khelil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, concerning the implementation by Tunisia of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

Annex

Letter dated 24 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. The Republic of Tunisia, as a State Member of the United Nations which constantly adheres to international legitimacy, considers itself bound by the decisions of the Security Council, including those relating to the economic embargo set forth in the aforementioned resolution. The Government has adopted practical measures in that regard.

2. The mechanical application of the embargo measures would have grave repercussions for Tunisia in view of its extensive relations with both Iraq and Kuwait and given the volume of its dealings with them.

Relations with Iraq

The total annual volume of trade is in the order of 225 million dollars, which represents 4 per cent of Tunisia's external trade.

(a) Imports amount to 100 million dollars a year and are exemplified, in particular, by quantities of petroleum and sulphur.

(b) Exports amount to 125 million dollars a year, organically linked with Tunisian imports of Iraqi petroleum.

Major exports are exemplified by:

Triple superphosphate;

Paper and paper products;

Textiles and ready-made clothing;

Spare parts for automobiles and trucks.

These items account for between 30 and 60 per cent of the output of the Tunisian factories concerned, that is to say that the embargo imposed on Iraq would automatically give rise to grave difficulties for many factories, together with the concomitant repercussions for employment.

It should be noted that most of these items are manufactured in accordance with Iraqi specifications and standards. Moreover, there are currently in Tunisian factories and ports 30 million dollars' worth of goods ready for export to Iraq that cannot be redirected to other markets in view of the standards and specifications employed in their manufacture.

(c) Receipts: payment facilities accorded to Iraq amount to some 75 million dollars, including an amount in the order of 10 million dollars which is past due.

(d) Current financial transfers: 100 million dollars a year under the item of financial remittances by Tunisian workers in Iraq.

Relations with Kuwait

(a) Project funding: co-operation with Kuwait is largely confined to the financial field, and Kuwait participates in the funding of a significant number of vital development projects in Tunisia by means of concessional loans.

A total number of 18 projects are currently being implemented with Kuwaiti funding, and this participation is in the order of 550 million dollars. As of 2 August 1990, only 200 million dollars of this amount had been drawn upon, thus leaving a balance of 350 million dollars. As a result, the implementation of these projects has been suspended, causing damage to hundreds of Tunisian sub-contractors engaged in implementation and the loss of thousands of jobs.

(b) Current financial transfers: 3 million dollars a year under the item of financial remittances of Tunisian workers in Kuwait.

(c) Social repercussions: the embargo has also given rise to the mass return of Tunisians working in Kuwait, who, in the framework of technical co-operation agreements or under the terms of private work contracts numbered some 2,000. This has caused them to lose jobs which must now be provided for them in Tunisia, and they have lost their property, income and savings.

In view of the foregoing, the implementation of the structual reform programme for the Tunisian economy will be damaged and confronted with difficulties that may impede the achievement of its objectives in the foreseeable future.

Therefore, in accordance with Chapter VII, Article 50, of the Charter of the United Nations, which states that

> "If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems",

the Government of Tunisia deems it necessary to consult the Security Council on this matter with a view to devising appropriate solutions in order to safeguard Tunisia's economic and social interests.

With regard to the sanctions stipulated in Security Council resolution 661 (1990), the Tunisian Government would like to emphasize the exceptions made in that resolution for humanitarian reasons and relating to foodstuffs and medical supplies and services.

(Signed) Ismail KHELIL
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

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S/21650
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement dated 25 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Security Council resolution on measures to implement the sanctions imposed against Iraq in the wake of its aggression against the State of Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Statement dated 25 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Security Council resolution on measures to implement the sanctions imposed against Iraq in the wake of its aggression against the State of Kuwait

The Soviet Union's vote in favour of Security Council resolution 665 (1990) reflects our profound concern at the situation that has developed in the Persian Gulf region and our desire to eliminate, as soon as possible, the extremely dangerous threat to international peace and security.

In this situation we have acted, and we continue to act, in accordance with the requirements of the Charter of the United Nations, consistently upholding the principle of collective efforts within the Security Council and of settling the crisis at hand through political means.

Let me say that our country's political leaders and Soviet diplomats have worked throughout the past days with maximum effort, helping to bring about international agreement and an adequate response by the international community to the events in the Persian Gulf region.

From the outset of the crisis, we have consulted closely with the other permanent members of the Security Council - China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Our co-operation with the United States has been of an unprecedented nature. The "telephone bridge" between Moscow, Washington and Wyoming (where James Baker, the Secretary of State, has been in recent days) was in constant operation. Regular contacts were maintained with the European Community and its current President, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. de Michelis. There was an active exchange of views with the Vice-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Genscher, and with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dumas, who is now in Moscow and with whom we intend to have a thorough discussion about the events taking place in the Middle East.

We have kept the leaders of the countries members of the Warsaw Treaty informed and have transmitted information to the Governments of many neighbouring countries which are friendly to us, including India, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Iran.

We have attached particular attention to a political dialogue with the Arab countries and the leadership of the League of Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Our contacts with Iraqi leaders were not interrupted for even one day. Apart from political problems, we also discussed with them practical problems relating to the evacuation of Soviet citizens from Kuwait and the departure of women and children from Iraq.

Here we met with understanding on the part of the Iraqis.

/...

All this work was focused on finding a way out of the crisis created by Iraq's aggression and avoiding further use of force in the Persian Gulf region.

We believe that this can be achieved with the help of measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sanctions set out in the Security Council resolution. That is precisely the aim of the Council's new resolution. I should like to emphasize that this resolution consolidates the Council's control over measures to implement the sanctions and provides for a co-ordinating role for the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council. These are very important elements of the resolution which has been adopted.

The results of the vote on Security Council resolution 665 (1990) - adopted by 13 votes with two abstentions - reveal the Council's unanimity with respect to the measures which must be taken in the current circumstances.

We hope that the leaders of Iraq will draw the appropriate conclusions, take steps to de-escalate the crisis and act in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions that have been adopted. This is our advice to the leaders of Iraq. It was frankly expressed in a personal message sent to Baghdad by the President of the Soviet Union the day before the meeting of the Security Council.

We expect that Iraq's leaders will take it into account.

We should like those in Iraq to know that the Soviet Union wishes the people of Iraq only well and is prepared to contribute to a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

Today the utmost responsibility and the greatest political wisdom are required of all sides. The situation is already overheated, and any aggravation of the confrontation may lead to an explosion.

The resolution adopted by the Security Council is a measure aimed at preventing events from taking a more dangerous turn. If all sides are guided by common sense, adopt a balanced and responsible approach and abide by the letter and the spirit of the resolution which has been adopted, this will further a political settlement and peace in the Middle East.

The unity demonstrated in the principal organ for the maintenance of peace and security and especially by its permanent members - the USSR, the United States, China, the United Kingdom and France - is a historical and unprecedented phenomenon in modern politics. It provides a unique opportunity for the creation of effective mechanisms to uphold law and justice in international relations.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21651
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the initiative contained in a letter from Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, which was announced in Baghdad today, 19 August 1990, and contains the following provisions:

1. That the Security Council should, with the agreement of the United States of America, undertake to ensure that the United States withdraws its forces from the region, within a period not exceeding the time which it took those forces to arrive in the region; that the Security Council should, in addition, make an undertaking to Saudi Arabia that it will take a collective military stand against Iraq, together with whoever adheres to its decision, in the event that Iraq should attempt any aggression against Saudi Arabia; simultaneously, both Iraq and Saudi Arabia should undertake not to attack each other and not to harm each other's interests;

2. Or that the Security Council should undertake to guarantee peace and security throughout the region, in accordance with the general principles enunciated in our initiative of 12 August 1990; and that foreign forces should withdraw from the sacred territories in the Hijaz and Najd. We believe that it is this alternative which will bring about a complete and comprehensive peace and ensure definite stability for the region and the world;

3. If the contents of either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 are put into practice, foreigners should be permitted to leave immediately, freely and in accordance with their wishes;

4. If the above alternatives are impossible or unfeasible for any reason, it would be sufficient for us that the President of the United States should announce - clearly, unequivocally and in writing - his commitment to withdraw his forces and the forces of his allies from Arab territories and Muslim holy places within a specific period which should not exceed the time it took for the forces to be put into position; he should also undertake not to use force against Iraq and declare that he respects international law and will not violate it; and he should

lift the embargo against Iraq, immediately and at all locations, and work together with Iraq on a basis of mutual respect, equality and a commitment not to damage each other's interests. For our part, we shall, if our suggestions are acted upon, use our constitutional authority to allow the foreigners concerned to leave Iraq as and how they wish;

5. The question of Kuwait should be left to the Arabs to be addressed as an Arab issue, as has been the case in all similar questions such as that of the Sahara, in the western part of the Arab world, between Morocco and the other parties to the dispute, the question of the Syrian occupation of Lebanon and other similar issues.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the full text of the initiative.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 19 August 1990 from the President of the Republic of Iraq

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

An open letter to the families of foreigners whom the elected representatives of the people, the National Assembly, have decided to receive as guests in Iraq until the crisis is over; through them I address Westerners in general and United States nationals in particular.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear children: I know that you are feeling anguish because your relatives are not allowed to leave Iraq. Like you, I too am anguished about this, and indeed I am quite sure that the Chairman and members of the National Assembly in Iraq also feel anguish, as do all Iraqis and Arabs. I say this because I know that members of the National Assembly in Iraq believe in God and in human rights, because for long years they fought for victory in their cause, praising God as they did so. They know, just as I do, that their country gave mankind its first script and so taught them to write and that their country gave mankind the first law to be codified on the face of the Earth, namely, the Law of Hammurabi, which made provisions for human rights and obligations 4,500 years ago. They therefore know that happiness in their country can have no value unless all mankind recognizes that any restriction on the freedom of any human being represents a breach of some aspect of human freedom. They love their fellow men, whatever their nationality, colour or race. This is because they love God, who distinguishes between His servants only by the strength of their faith and its associated requirements.

So the members of the National Assembly feel anguish just as you do. We are all sorry for what has happened, for something which has not arisen of our own volition but is basically caused by the deliberate actions of people who have acted arrogantly and gone against the will of God and his teachings. The persons who are directly and fundamentally responsible for this situation are the United States Administration and the British Administration. Why so?

You know, ladies and gentlemen, that Iraq has emerged from a war which lasted for eight years between it and Iran. You know that the eight-year-long war was fought between two oil States and that it took place inside the Gulf oil fields. In that war, it happened that Iraqi troops entered Iran and that Iranian troops entered Iraq. So why did the United States, Britain and the others not intervene to halt them? Why did they not threaten those who failed to adhere to the resolutions adopted at that time by the Security Council? And yet they do so to defend Saudi Arabia against the danger represented by Iraq. They are lying because they know that Iraq will not attack and will only strike if it itself is attacked. If no one decides to strike against Iraq, then they may sleep soundly, peacefully and contentedly.

I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, dear people of God, my dear children in Europe and the United States, that our country - as is clear to you - is threatened by the United States and Britain and by those contemptible and futile elements who may become involved with them. Our people is being subjected to a terrible injustice. If these despicable elements should proceed to commit an act of aggression, many heads of rulers will fall from their shoulders and tens of thousands of women, men and children will die on both sides. The National Assembly in our country knows this. Therefore, in accordance with its constitutional and humanitarian obligations, it is seeking any way of preventing the disaster. One of the logical steps it has decided to take, in conjunction with other officials, is to prevent foreigners from leaving Iraq, and particularly those foreigners whose Governments adopt a hostile position and join in the preparations for aggression and the economic embargo against Iraq. This will be one of the factors which pave the way for an intensive dialogue with the peoples, representatives and Administrations of those States, for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution and sparing the region - and possibly all mankind - from certain disaster if war should break out. In any event, their presence with Iraqi families working at vital installations may prevent military aggression.

So the National Assembly in Iraq, like us and all the people of Iraq, feels anguish about what has happened. However, we understand the aforementioned decision, because we know the reasons and intentions which lie behind it: those responsible for its adoption recognize that, in special circumstances, man must pay the price of a lesser evil to avert a greater evil. They believe that each human being is equivalent to his fellow human being in terms of human worth, whatever his colour, his race or his national identity and that, therefore, to avert the death, killing, and starvation resulting from the United States policy against the people of Iraq by preventing some citizens from leaving represents a gain for all mankind. I would go further and tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that many of our children and your children will be orphaned if war begins, that many of our women and your women will be widowed if war begins, and that many of our men and your men will die if war begins. In any case, many Iraqis - whose human worth is equal to that of others - will be afflicted by hunger and some, particularly children and the elderly, will die if the economic blockade desired by the United States Administration is imposed in accordance with its wishes. Therefore, anyone who pauses to consider this scenario - a scenario which is realistic and tangible and whose worst complications may occur at any moment - will recognize the reasons why we must all ensure that the foreigners concerned do not leave for a certain period of time, until the clouds roll back from the sky once again. To deprive someone of the sight of his country for a certain period of time is better - both for him and for all mankind - than to deprive thousands entirely of their lives. You know that all those nationals of the United States and other countries who have joined the armed forces which were brought to the region and who are massing in preparation for acts of aggression are doing so not because they want that themselves or because they are convinced of the need for war. They have come here from their homes and from their families only because their Governments wanted that. So let us all work together to prevent those Governments from carrying out their enormous crime; let us oblige them to withdraw their forces from the region, because any spark - whether intended or otherwise - that may result from their presence could lead to a major fire. That could indeed be the flood after which no peak will be

high enough to break the surface. In order to give everyone the opportunity of bringing about peace, in order to expose and disgrace those who seek war and destruction and in order to ensure freedom for all, we propose the following initiative:

1. That the Security Council should, with the agreement of the United States of America, undertake to ensure that the United States withdraws its forces from the region, within a period not exceeding the time which it took those forces to arrive in the region; that the Security Council should, in addition, make an undertaking to Saudi Arabia that it will take a collective military stand against Iraq, together with whoever heres to its decision, in the event that Iraq should attempt any aggression against Saudi Arabia; simultaneously, both Iraq and Saudi Arabia should undertake not to attack each other and not to harm each other's interests;

2. Or that the Security Council should undertake to guarantee peace and security throughout the region, in accordance with the general principles enunciated in our initiative of 12 August 1990; and that foreign forces should withdraw from the sacred territories in the Hijaz and Najd. We believe that it is this alternative which will bring about a complete and comprehensive peace and ensure definite stability for the region and the world;

3. If the contents of either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 are put into practice, foreigners should be permitted to leave immediately, freely and in accordance with their wishes;

4. If the above alternatives are impossible or unfeasible for any reason, it would be sufficient for us that the President of the United States should announce - clearly, unequivocally and in writing - his commitment to withdraw his forces and the forces of his allies from Arab territories and Muslim holy places within a specific period which should not exceed the time it took for the forces to be put into position; he should also undertake not to use force against Iraq and declare that he respects international law and will not violate it; and he should lift the embargo against Iraq, immediately and at all locations, and work together with Iraq on a basis of mutual respect, equality and a commitment not to damage each other's interests. For our part, we shall, if our suggestions are acted upon, use our constitutional authority to allow the foreigners concerned to leave Iraq as and how they wish;

5. The question of Kuwait should be left to the Arabs to be addressed as an Arab issue, as has been the case in all similar questions such as that of the Sahara, in the western part of the Arab world, between Morocco and the other parties to the dispute, the question of the Syrian occupation of Lebanon and other similar issues.

This, O brothers and sisters and dear children, is our initiative. I ask you whether there is anything in it which runs counter to international law, is anti-humanitarian or incompatible with the legitimate interests of the West?

If the response is that the initiative is fair, let us all co-operate to put it into practice. Peace, freedom and a contented life will thereby be assured for all. Will this message be heard by those who turn a deaf ear?

This question is directed in particular to the United States Administration. A positive response to it will ensure much that is of service to mankind.

Peace be upon you, the mercy of God and His blessings.

Saddam HUSSEIN
19 August 1990

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21652
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the telex message sent to you by H.E. Mr. Yaovi Adodo, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Togo, in reply to your telex No. 40697-08 of 25 August 1990.

(Signed) Bioya-Soumi PENNANEACH

Annex

Telex dated 25 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Togo addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telex No. 40697-08 of 25 August 1990. I should like to assure you that the Togolese Government supports all the decisions taken by the United Nations regarding the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, particularly Security Council resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990), and will implement them scrupulously.

Yaovi ADODO

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21653
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to call your attention to the increasingly inhuman practices of the Iraqi occupation forces in Kuwait. These forces have recently proceeded to empty hospitals of Kuwaiti patients, to evict them and to use these vital facilities not only for their own elements but also for those patients that they have brought from Iraq.

Another example of the savage acts being perpetrated by these forces is their indiscriminate shooting of those seeking to leave Kuwaiti territory, including those who halt at the checkpoints set up by the Iraqi occupation authorities.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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S/21654
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to our communications concerning the situation of Kuwaiti diplomats in Iraq and on instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith the text of a note verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva concerning the detention of the Ambassador of the State of Kuwait in Baghdad, of the staff of the Embassy in Baghdad and the Consulate in Basra and of their families.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Note verbale dated 26 August 1990 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to the International Committee of the Red Cross

The Ministry would like to state that, in its note of 15 August 1990, it informed ICRC that the Iraqi authorities had seized the Ambassador of the State of Kuwait in Baghdad, Mr. Ibrahim Jassem Al Bahu, the staff of the Embassy in Baghdad and the staff of the Consulate in Basra and had imprisoned them at an undisclosed location. The Ministry has requested ICRC to exercise its good offices in order to determine their whereabouts, endeavour to save their lives and inform it of their situation.

The Ministry has learnt with great distress that the Ambassador of the State of Kuwait was forced by the Iraqi authorities to participate in a television interview conducted with him by Baghdad Television on 20 August 1990 with a view to justifying the brutal Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait. The Iraqi Embassy in Austria undertook to circulate the statement of the Kuwaiti Ambassador to the embassies in Vienna.

While we have doubts about the staged television interview with the Kuwaiti Ambassador in Baghdad, we have none at all with regard to the Iraqi occupation authorities and their repressive methods. Such methods are incompatible with the most elementary principles of human rights and are in contravention of international norms and international covenants, particularly the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait once again requests ICRC to intervene in order to safeguard and protect Kuwaiti citizens and to ensure that they are properly treated and that the authorities concerned accord them the necessary protection under the fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and particularly its article 27, which stipulates that civilians "shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait further requests ICRC to do all in its power to meet without delay with the Ambassador of the State of Kuwait and the Kuwaiti diplomats, whom the Iraqi authorities have prevented from performing their official and legal duties, in order to ascertain their physical and mental well-being as long as they are prevented from exercising their legal right to leave Iraqi territory in accordance with article 35 of the fourth Geneva Convention.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21655*
29 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to transmit to him herewith, in response to his note SCPC/7/90(1), further details of the measures taken to date by France on a national basis and as a member State of the European Economic Community (EEC) to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

This note verbale supplements and updates the note verbale of 10 August 1990 which was issued as Security Council document S/21493.

1. Arms embargo: in conformity with the national provisions in force, the French Government decided on 3 August 1990 on a general embargo on exports of war matériel to Iraq and Kuwait. Since that date, all new canvassing of business, negotiations or sales to the countries in question have been prohibited. Permits as well as export licences issued before that date have been suspended.

2. Oil embargo: the institution of the embargo on oil products from Kuwait and Iraq results from the immediate application of an instruction to importers drawn up jointly on 4 August by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Industry in accordance with the arrangements provided for in the texts for the application of the Act of 30 March 1928. The provisions of EEC Regulation No. 2340/90 have applied to such imports since 7 August.

With respect to cargoes en route under contracts concluded prior to the Iraqi aggression, France has taken a position stricter than that which follows from resolution 661 (1990) by prohibiting the import of such cargoes into French territory.

3. Trade embargo: France has put into effect the Community apparatus provided for by EEC Regulation No. 2340/90 of 8 August through the following modalities:

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

(a) Institution of an absolute ban on entry:

This ban, which went into force on 7 August, covers all products of Iraqi and Kuwaiti origin, regardless of their place of origin and final destination.

The ban relates to the physical introduction of these products into French territory, and thus applies equally to importation proper and to transit, warehousing in a free zone or temporary admission.

The only exceptions to the ban are:

- The personal effects of individuals returning from Iraq or Kuwait;

- Products shipped from Iraq or of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin which were "exported", i.e. loaded on board, before 7 August.

(b) Institution of an absolute ban on exit:

This ban, which entered into force on 7 August, covers all products, regardless of their legal status (Community origin or third-party origin), and relates to the export or supply of goods directly or indirectly to Iraq or Kuwait. It thus applies also to deliveries made in connection with transactions concluded prior to 7 August.

This ban applies in particular to operations for which the export formalities had already been completed before 7 August but which have not yet given rise to the effective exit of the products from the territory.

The only exceptions to the absolute ban on exit from the territory are:

- Exports of medical products;

- All food products intended for humanitarian purposes in the context of emergency aid operations, subject to prior authorization by the French authorities.

(c) Representatives of the Governments of the States members of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), meeting in the Council, decided (by decision 90/414/ECSC) to institute bans similar to those provided for under the EEC regulation with respect to products covered under the ECSC Treaty.

4. Freezing of Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets: Decree No. 90-681 of 2 August 1990, which entered into force with immediate effect, requires prior authorization from the Minister of the Economy for:

Exchange operations, movements of capital and payments of all kinds between France and abroad conducted on behalf of natural or legal persons resident in Kuwait or Iraq, or possessing Iraqi or Kuwaiti nationality;

The investment of assets of Kuwaiti and Iraqi origin in France and the liquidation of such investments.

These provisions have been spelt out by a decree of 4 August 1990 which makes an exception for the current expenditures of natural and legal persons whose activities are industrial or commercial in nature, subject to the submission of evidence that the transaction is genuine.

Requests pertaining to Kuwaiti assets controlled by the legitimate Government are the subject of a special instruction relating to the decree.

5. Embargo on services:

(a) The Community regulation prohibits "any activity the object or effect of which is to promote [the] sales or supplies" [prohibited in article 2, paragraph 2]. This implies in particular the prohibition of shipping by sea, air or land of goods, directly or indirectly, from or to Iraq or Kuwait.

(b) Transport:

- With regard to air transport, the decisions taken by Iraq have led to the suspension of Franco-Iraqi and Franco-Kuwaiti air transport agreements. Accordingly, air traffic is suspended. Furthermore, measures have been taken to suspend commercial relations between French airlines and Iraqi and Kuwaiti airlines (interline agreements). Requests regarding overflight, landing or refuelling by Kuwaiti aircraft still under the control of the legitimate Government are being considered on a case-by-case basis.

- With regard to shipping, apart from the trade embargo, French shipping companies have been advised to avoid Iraq and Kuwait in any case. The status of vessels flying the Kuwaiti flag which are operating as part of a consortium and are controlled by off-shore companies not been taken over by Iraq is being evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Other services: Concerning engineering contracts, an instruction was issued to the companies concerned with a view to halting the execution of such contracts. In the case of other services, the competent administrative authorities are studying the measures required under Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretariat would arrange to have the text of this note verbale circulated as a Security Council document.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/460
S/21656
27 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF COSTA RICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued today by the Government of Costa Rica regarding the order by Iraq closing embassies in Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilia CASTRO de BARISH
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Costa Rica regarding the order by Iraq closing emabassies in Kuwait

San José, 27 August 1990

With reference to the most recent developments as a result of the purported annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica deeply deplores the arbitrary decision of the Government of Iraq, which is ordering the closing of accredited diplomatic missions to Kuwait, and fully endorses the terms of United Nations Security Council resolution 664 (1990) of 18 August 1990.

The decision issued by the Government of Iraq is in flagrant violation of international norms and principles of diplomatic law.

The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica earnestly hopes that the Government of Iraq will heed the international community's calls for the immediate rescinding of this decision.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21657
28 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia, I have the honour to reply to your note No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 and to inform you that the Government of Bolivia has instructed all national authorities to apply strictly within their respective areas of jurisdiction the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I should be very grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Natalio FERNANDEZ
Alternate Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/461
S/21658
28 August 1990
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 23 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Vanuatu to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu on 22 August 1990 concerning the conflict between Iraq and Kuwait (see annex).

Furthermore, I have the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert F. VAN LIEROP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Government of Vanuatu on 22 August 1990

The Government of the Republic of Vanuatu considers the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on 2 August 1990 as an illegal and serious act of aggression.

Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait's sovereign territory constitute a clear violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Iraq's actions established yet another dangerous precedent that threatens international stability and world peace.

Vanuatu is, therefore, unequivocal in joining the international community in condemning Iraq's actions, in particular the use of military force to annex its smaller and more vulnerable neighbour. Therefore, Vanuatu supports the call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait's sovereign territory.

The Government of Vanuatu has undertaken to comply fully with all of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations upon Iraq. To this end, the Government has requested the full co-operation of Vanuatu's Shipping Registry and Finance Centre.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21659
28 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and wi-h reference to the latter's note No. SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that Brunei Darussalam supports the Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate steps to implement the provisions of the resolution.

90-20824 1765e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21660
28 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ZIMBABWE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you, in response to your Note SCPC/7/90/1 dated 8 August 1990, that the Republic of Zimbabwe has taken the following measures in compliance with resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council:

(a) Suspension of all trade with Iraq and occupied Kuwait;

(b) Suspension of all bilateral Agreements with Iraq, i.e.:

(i) the Six-Year Economic Trade and Cooperation Agreements that had been renewed in October 1986;

(ii) the Cultural, Technical and Educational Cooperation Agreements signed in January 1990.

My Government also wishes to bring to your attention that since Kuwait supplied two thirds of Zimbabwe's fuel needs, the measures taken in compliance with Security Council resolution 661 require that we find alternative fuel sources. The measures will remain in place until Iraq has completely withdrawn from occupied Kuwait.

(Signed) Simbarashe S. MUMBENGEGWI
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21661
28 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 28 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. On 21 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and five dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 947799 and unloading it on the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944797, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

2. On 21 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a roller, a grader and three dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 998734 to co-ordinates 996738 on the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

3. At 0330 hours on 21 July 1990, a three-man Iranian boat-borne patrol approached across the flooded area and reached co-ordinates 907322 in the Al-Kushk area, 150-200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

4. At 1300 hours on 21 July 1990, the Iranians installed a single-barrel machine-gun on the Duni Siakuh peak at co-ordinates 909781, 1,800 metres from our V Army Corps units.

5. At 1400 hours on 21 July 1990, the Iranians built four guard posts and also dug a slit trench on the Duli Zardeh peak at co-ordinates 926756, 3,800 metres from our V Army Corps units.

6. At 1700 hours on 21 July 1990, the Iranians built two guard posts on the Duli Zardeh peak at co-ordinates 926756, 3,800 metres from our V Army Corps units.

7. At 0930 hours on 21 July 1990, the Iranians dug a 2-metre-wide position on the forward embankment at co-ordinates 273698, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. At 1100 hours on 22 July 1990, three Iranians wearing Kurdish dress were seen building a new guard post north of hill 2177 at co-ordinates 998124, 3,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

9. At 0715 hours on 22 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers, a grader and three dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 998734 to co-ordinates 995738 in order to increase the height of the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

10. At 0715 hours on 22 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader, a bulldozer and five dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 946805 to co-ordinates 944803 in order to increase the height of the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

11. At 1010 hours on 22 July 1990, 15 Iranians were observed digging a slit trench on the Duli Zardeh peak at co-ordinates 926756, 3,800 metres from our V Army Corps units.

12. At 1055 hours on 22 July 1990, 20 Iranians were observed digging a slit trench and two guard posts on the Duli Zardeh peak at co-ordinates 926756, 3,800 metres from our V Army Corps units.

13. At 0700 hours on 23 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 947805 to co-ordinates 944804 in order to strengthen and increase the height of the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

14. At 0740 hours on 23 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a bulldozer, a grader and nine dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 998734 to the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 995739, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

15. At 0700 hours on 23 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, a bulldozer and six dump trucks was observed moving earth from the rear to the earth embankment at co-ordinates 400568, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

16. At 0815 hours on 23 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader and two dump trucks was observed strengthening an earth embankment at co-ordinates 253712, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

17. At 0900 hours on 23 July 1990, the Iranians dug a 20-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 292677, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

18. At 1045 hours on 23 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a roller, a bulldozer and a grader was observed moving earth to the embankment at co-ordinates 479472, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

19. At 1700 hours on 23 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator and four dump trucks was observed strengthening an embankment at co-ordinates 576194, 900 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

20. At 0700 hours on 24 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and five dump trucks was observed working between co-ordinates 946805 and 944803 to strengthen the first embankment in no man's land, 500 metres from our III Army Corps units.

21. At 0730 hours on 24 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader, two rollers and five dump trucks was observed moving earth from co-ordinates 998734 to co-ordinates 993742 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

22. At 0930 hours on 24 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader and two dump trucks was observed strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 253712, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 1115 hours on 25 July 1990, a group of between five and seven Iranians was observed building a new observation post at co-ordinates 570943, 1,600 metres from our II Army Corps units.

24. At 0715 hours on 25 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader, two rollers and five dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 998734 to co-ordinates 993742 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

25. At 1800 hours on 25 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader and two dump trucks was observed increasing the height of the embankment at co-ordinates 248715, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

26. At 1010 hours on 26 July 1990, the Iranians built five guard posts on the Iranian mound in the Kani Ibrahim area at co-ordinates 264774, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

27. At 1030 hours on 26 July 1990, three Iranians wearing Kurdish dress were observed digging a firing position south-east of hill 2177 at co-ordinates 997120, inside the Iranian lines, 3,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

28. At 1630 hours on 25 July 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed building a new road alongside Iranian units to the Iranian mound north of hill 821, between co-ordinates 840693 and 841696. At 0800 hours on 26 July 1990, two Iranian excavators were seen completing the 100-metre stretch of road, 2,200 metres from our I Army Corps units.

29. At 1700 hours on 26 July 1990, the Iranians built a new guard post on the Iranian mound in the Kani Ibrahim area at co-ordinates 264774, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units. This brought the number of guard posts constructed by the Iranians to six.

30. At 0715 hours on 26 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, two bulldozers, two rollers, a grader and three dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 001734 to co-ordinates 999739 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

31. At 1745 hours on 26 July 1990, a group of about 80 Iranians, each 5 metres distant from the other, carrying personal weapons and full travel gear was observed on the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 946818, 800 metres from our III Army Corps units. After five minutes, they withdrew to the rear.

32. At 1000 hours on 26 July 1990, three Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 703136. They approached the bank close to our units at co-ordinates 694134, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

33. At 0900 hours on 26 July 1990, an excavator was observed clearing the earth causeway between the southern neck of Abadan and Hajj Salbukh island at co-ordinates 356594, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

34. At 1200 hours on 27 July 1990, eight Iranians wearing military uniform were observed building a machine-gun position in the old communications trench on hill 1430 at co-ordinates 932418. Work on the position was completed at 1300 hours and a single-barrel machine-gun was installed, 1,700 metres from our I Army Corps units.

35. At 0945 hours on 27 July 1990, three Iranians with field glasses were observed descending into no man's land at co-ordinates 990740, 350 metres from our III Army Corps units. They looked through the glasses for five minutes before withdrawing to the rear.

36. At 0930 hours on 27 July 1990, six Iranians were observed building a clay hut at co-ordinates 308958, east of the Doveyrich river and west of Rakkas, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

37. At 1015 hours on 27 July 1990, 10 Iranians were observed building a clay hut inside the Iranian lines at co-ordinates 404859, north of the Doveyrich bridge, 2,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

38. At 0700 hours on 27 July 1990, three dump trucks were observed moving earth from the rear to the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 606172, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

39. At 0955 hours on 27 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of seven dump trucks, two excavators and a roller was observed moving earth from the rear to the first Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 468483, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

40. At 1400 hours on 27 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a Poclain backhoe and two excavators was observed laying three metal pipes south of Abadan at co-ordinates 356594, each pipe being 6 metres long and 1 metre in

diameter. At 1720 hours, an excavator was observed covering the pipes with earth, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

41. At 1815 hours on 28 July 1990, the Iranians dug a communications trench on the earth rampart at co-ordinates 495455, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

42. At 0730 hours on 29 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader, two bulldozers, a roller, a tanker truck and a dump truck continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 001734 to co-ordinates 995738 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

43. At 0730 hours on 29 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a grader, a roller and four dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 946805 to co-ordinates 944798 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

44. At 0800 hours on 29 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a roller and three dump trucks was observed building a road at co-ordinates 606172, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

45. At 0830 hours on 29 July 1990, the Iranians dug a 50-metre-long communications trench. Two Land Cruiser vehicles were observed close to them at co-ordinates 254710, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

46. At 1010 hours on 29 July 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed unloading bricks at co-ordinates 278695, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

47. At 1730 hours on 29 July 1990, the Iranians dug a 50-metre-long communications trench on the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 278695, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

48. At 1800 hours on 29 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of two bulldozers and six dump trucks was observed strengthening the embankment at co-ordinates 249716, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

49. At 0730 hours on 30 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, two rollers, a grader, a dump truck and a tanker truck continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 001734 to co-ordinates 195738 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

50. At 0800 hours on 30 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a grader and five dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 946805 to co-ordinates 944799 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

51. At 1800 hours on 30 July 1990, three Iranians were observed fishing on the bank of the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 601172, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

52. At 0830 hours on 30 July 1990, the Iranians dug three 1.5-metre-deep positions at co-ordinates 252713, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

53. At 0930 hours on 30 July 1990, the Iranians dug a 50-metre-long communications trench on the earth rampart at co-ordinates 495454, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

54. At 0725 hours on 31 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, three bulldozers, four dump trucks, two rollers, a grader and a tanker truck continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 001734 to co-ordinates 995738 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

55. At 0845 hours on 30 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader and three dump trucks continued work on moving earth from co-ordinates 946805 to co-ordinates 944799 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps units opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

56. 21 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-65 centimetres.

57. 22 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-65 centimetres.

58. 23 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-65 centimetres.

59. 24 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-60 centimetres.

60. 25 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-60 centimetres.

61. 26 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-60 centimetres.

62. 27 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-55 centimetres.

63. 28 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-60 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-55 centimetres.

64. 29 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-60 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-105 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-50 centimetres.

65. 30 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-60 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-105 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-50 centimetres.

66. 31 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-60 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-100 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-50 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Security Council the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1363rd meeting, on 1 August 1990. 1/

In so doing, I wish to draw your particular attention to paragraph (18) of the conclusions and recommendations, which reads as follows:

> "(18) The Special Committee notes that under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council exercises all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, and, in this regard, is confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter."

(Signed) Tesfaye TADESSE
Chairman
Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation
of the Declaration on the Granting
of Independence to Colonial
Countries and Peoples

Notes

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the text, see document A/AC.109/L.1737.

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